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in Chaldaea and Assyria 2.156; cf. Tarbell, *History of Greek Art*, 44) describe this as follows:

One of three arrows that have reached her has transfixed the spinal column at the loins. All the hinder part of the body is paralysed. The hind feet drag helplessly on the ground, while the poor animal still manages for a moment to support herself on her forepaws. She still faces the enemy, her half opened jaws are at once agonized and menacing, and, as we gaze upon her, we can almost fancy that we hear her last groan issue from her dying lips.

A remarkable duplicate of this phenomenon and better description is furnished by Theodore Roosevelt in *African Game Trails* (p. 73):

Thirty yards off, there appeared . . . the tawny, galloping form of a big maneless lion . . . my third bullet went through the spine and forward into his chest. Down he came, sixty yards off, his hind quarters dragging, his head up, his ears back, his jaws open and lips drawn up in a prodigious snarl, as he endeavored to turn to face us. His back was broken. . . .

This might indeed, with slight modifications, serve as an official description of the lioness slain by the Assyrian monarch in the seventh century B. C.

HAMILTON COLLEGE.

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CORRESPONDENCE¹

I write to express my delight in the interesting and timely article *The Classics and the Country Boy or Girl*, in the *CLASSICAL WEEKLY* 4.122-127. I should almost think Miss Goodale had me in mind when she wrote the paper, although I did not come from Maine. It certainly applies to all those boys and girls who come from the north country, with whom she seems to be so familiar. For twenty-five years, as a publisher of a large amount of Latin and a little Greek, and working a little in the general field of science, I have watched the trend and seen the ebb and flow. Twenty years ago, Charles Francis Adams began his attack on Greek as being a fetish, and, since that time, Greek—and, in a lesser degree, Latin—has been what Miss Goodale so well calls "an intellectual punching-bag", which so many orators who address a body of teachers, or business men, like to hit, feeling that they are sure to hear a responsive echo. In looking back over my own school life there are two things that stand out very prominently and are never to be forgotten. The first was my sudden realization of the fact that one could not get much hold upon technical English grammar until he had studied Latin; the other was the sudden dawning upon me, one day, of what poetry meant when I first read the *Archias* and the *Iliad*. Give me the first one hundred pages of the arithmetic and I would not exchange my limited knowledge of Latin and Greek for almost the field of science as it has opened up to me. In all seriousness, I would not

¹ The name of the writer is, with his consent, not given. Another publisher had written more briefly, but none the less warmly, in commendation of Miss Goodale's paper. C. K.

give up the *Archias* for the dry bones of Natural Philosophy, as it was then called, that was set before me.

I can assure you, a reaction has come, and the best educators are seeing that the Classics and science may go hand in hand. A prominent instructor in physics or chemistry, in one of our colleges was quoted to me, the other day, as having said that he could tell in a very few recitations the students in his classes who had had Latin, and that, as a rule, they were doing the best work.

I believe that a far greater number of the teachers of the country, as well as educated business men, are in accord with Miss Goodale than one at first imagines. It is a favorite subject with me, and, as I talk it over with other business men, from time to time—especially those who are in the same line of work as I am—I find that a large majority agree with my position. I fear that too often the friends of the Classics have had the feeling that the battle was going against them, and they were, consequently, timid. The Classics are hit by everybody who has other schemes, and, too often, their real place in the curriculum is not recognized. If the friends of the Classics will keep up the fight for a few years longer, I believe we shall see a radical and welcome change.

THE CLASSICAL ASSOCIATION OF THE ATLANTIC STATES

The annual meeting of The Classical Association of the Atlantic States will be held at Princeton University on Friday and Saturday, April 21-22. There will be a session on Friday afternoon, beginning about 2.30. At 6.30 on Friday there will be a dinner at the Princeton Inn, at \$1.00 per plate. At this dinner speeches will be made by President Patton, Dean Andrew F. West, Professor J. C. Rolfe of the University of Pennsylvania, and Professor E. D. Perry of Columbia University. In the evening there will be an address by Professor John H. Westcott of Princeton University, on *The Roman Wall in Britain*. On Saturday at 1.30 a luncheon will be given by Princeton University to the members of the Association and visitors.

Papers will be presented by Professor Charles E. Bennett of Cornell University, Professor G. L. Hendrickson of Yale University, Professor G. M. Whicher of Normal College, New York City, Professor D. M. Robinson of Johns Hopkins University, Miss Anna Pearl Macvay of the Wadleigh High School, New York City, and others.

Circulars giving complete programme of the meeting, and various items of interest relating to the dinner, the luncheon, rooms, etc., will be issued to all members about April 1.

The Secretary will be glad to receive from the members names of persons to whom programmes may be sent.